



Represent, Count, and Write Numbers 1-5

Check out the "Parent Quick Smarts" video for this unit by using this link: <https://goo.gl/mueHzN>

<p>Overarching Student Learning Goals In this unit, your child will work to build an understanding of the following:</p>	<p>Resources/Tasks to support your child at home.</p>
<p>Pair each object with one number name in the standard order.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Count out a set of objects (up to five), place the objects in front of your child and have them count and say the number in the set. Example: Place 4 pieces of cereal in front of your child have them touch each piece as they count: "one, two, three, four."
<p>Understand the last number said tells the total objects counted.</p>  <p>Parent: How many stickers? Child: One, two, three, four, five. Parent: How many? Child: Five</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Using no more than 5 stickers, have your child place them on a piece of paper and count each sticker as they place them on the paper. After they have placed all the stickers on the paper, encourage them to identify the total number of the paper.

Kindergarten

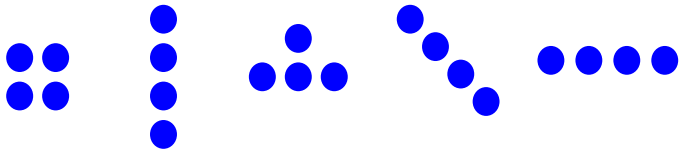
Recognize any number of objects is the same, regardless of arrangement or order counted.

Progress from linear, organized arrangements to random arrangements.

Organized:



Random:



- Count out counters (cereal, pretzel sticks, cotton balls etc.) up to five. Move the arrangement around and pose questions such as, “How many objects are there?” move the objects around and ask, “What about now?”

Kindergarten

Understand each number represents 1 more than the number before.

Example: Student may have shown a five frame with a quantity represented and be asked to say the next number in the counting sequence.



- Use number cards (0-4). Flip over a card and have your child name the next card in the sequence. For example, if you flip over a two, ask your child, “What number comes after two?”

Recognize written numerals, and write numerals that represent sets of objects.

Example: Given a set of objects, students will identify the number and write the number represented.



- Place shaving cream on a flat surface. Have your child practice writing numbers 0-5 in the shaving cream. This same task can be completed using sand, flour, etc.